The Abbeville Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1885.

VOLUME XXX. NO. 23.

mee people to pay the fiddler. If they are anxious to hold this election they should pay the expresses themselves.

Not to be Killed by Fillibustering.

Mr. Parker: "It is apparent that this bid is one of too great importance to be killed by Fillibustering to great importance to great importance to be killed by Fillibustering to great importance to be killed by Fillibustering to great importance in the great grea stringent prohibitory laws. We have very strict laws in town against drankenenness, and punish offenders. One of the most potent arguments is that prohibition don't prohibit. Look at the towns of Greenwood and Wingtr-Six. In these piness they have strict in Look at the towns of one at the part of the spines they enforced the place all the lighter one wants of the bill. He stage from the drug stores even without a possible that the process of the proces

Mr. Doyle, of Oconee, moved to table this amendment which was done in a most decided manner:

Mr. Simons then suggested another amendment, providing that the bill shall apply to every county in the State, and in supporting that proposition said that while we now have in South Carolina a good general law on the subject, yet if Abbeville was to be granted the providing that the other counties should not be granted the same rights. He did not see the justice of slegling out that one county. He did not see the justice of slegling out that one county. He chance. Mr. Simons' object in urging these randout he late the provided them.

Mr. Kennedy, another vehement opponent to prohibition, offered an amendment providing that none of the expenses incurred in said election shall be borne by the towns or villagres. "My intention in making his proposition," said he, "is to require these temperature of expenses themselves."

Mr. Davie said that while soon break up drunkenness.

The Prohibition Law has Benefitted Chester County.

Mr. Davie said that he did not expect to be drugged into this debate; but, representing a county which is entirely dry, he deemed it his state of the senting whatever opublic interest development that the further discussion of the Abeville anti-liquor license bill was in order, an amandments was so apparant that the House very promptly and emplatically the best of the prohibition, offered an amendment programment of prohibition, offered an amendment programment of the prohibition of the renewal of the prohibition debate there was a very large attendance of members and a good sprinking of the members of the Brown of measure coming over from the Senate and such like proceedings, introduction of original matters, disposition of measures coming over from the Senate and such like proceedings, introduction of the Abeville anti-liquor license bill was in order, an amandments was so apparant that the House very promptly and emplatically the control of the prohibition, offered an amendment programment of the

the Bill.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION

We are met with the old objection that prohibit. It is true that it does not interest the property of the property o

tion.

cred, showing how deep is his interest in the question.

Mr. Blue Says in Truth and Honor that Prohibition Does Prohibit in Marion.

Mr. Blue, of Marion county, put in a forceful and apropos rejoinder to Mr. Bellinger. He represented a Prohibition county, and felt the represented a Prohibition county, and felt in the cost necessary in college seven hundred to the care in the cost necessary to the prescribed curling the propose rejoinder to Mr. Bellinger. He represented a Prohibition county, and felt in the cost necessary in college seven hundred to the care in the cost necessary to the prescribed curling the propose rejoinder to Mr. Bellinger. He represented a Prohibition county, and felt in the cost necessary to the prescribed curling the propose rejoinder to Mr. Bellinger. He represented a Prohibition county, and felt in the cost necessary to the prescribed curling the propose rejoinder to Mr. Bellinger. He represented a Prohibition county, and felt in the cost necessary to the prescribed curling the propose rejoinder to Mr. Bellinger. He represented a Prohibition county, and felt in the cost necessary to the prescribed curling the propose rejoinder to Mr. Bellinger. He represented a Prohibition county, and felt in the cost necessary to the prescribed curling the propose rejoinder to Mr. Bellinger. He represented a Prohibition county, and felt in the cost necessary to the prescribed curling the propose rejoinder to Mr. Bellinger. He represented a Prohibition county and felt in the cost necessary to the prescribed curling the cost of an education is too often taken from those institutions where the expense lies not so much in the cost necessary to the prescribed curling the cost of an education is too often taken from those institutions where the expense lies not so much in the cost necessary to the prescribed curling the cost of an education is too often taken from those institutions where the expense lies not so much in the cost necessary to the prescribed curling the cost of an education is too often taken

RAILING AT THE RAILROADS

SPARTANBURG'S CAUSE FOR HOWLING IS ABBEVILLE'S REASON FOR SELF-CONGRATULATION.

Greenwood's Lower Freights Have Been Levelled up to Abbeville's Higher Standard-No More Uniust Discriminations Against Abbeville -- Equitable and Just Charges to be

Spartanburg Herald.

was recommitted. Having voted in the negative, the point was made and sustained that needed not make a motion to reconsider. This settled the question for the day, and the House addressed itself to other matters on the calendar.

The BHI in its Little Bed.

The bill, therefore, goes back to the Indiense of the Anderson bill will have been reached and disposed of. This bill is the same as the Abbeville bill.

Supplemental Skirmish.

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Before adjournment a supplemental skirmish on the Problibition line arose on a bill to charter the town of Windsor. The bill was on to council the right to refuse or grant licenses to sell liquor. Mr. Gulgnard stated that the town council the right to refuse or grant licenses to sell liquor. Mr. Gulgnard stated that the town of and two storekeepers had sent in a petition against the selling of liquor.

Mr. Woodward opaosed the motion to strike out the section was carried on a division by a vote of 38 yeas to 55 mays, which may be to sell liquor.

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Mr. Aldrich moved to table the amendment.

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Mr. Gulgnard called for the yeas and mays, which resulted yeas 39, nays 46, which was protatute a Prohibition defeat.

The Cost vs. the Worth of an Education of the country will divide the net earnings no matter which road hauls the freights. In other words the country will divide the net earnings no matter which road hauls the freights. In other words it is consolidation of the roads at all competitive points.

Ersking Student. er words it is consolidation of the roads at all competitive points.

SETTLING THE FREIGHT PROBLEM.

The Railroads Come to an Equitable Agreement Whereby all Towns are to be Treated Fairly.

A Spartanburg correspondent of the Augus-A Spartanburg correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle says:
"Pursuing the ideas advanced in my last article relative to the 'pooling' of treights at this point, and the effect of such an arrangement on this market, it may be said that the same has been realized at Laurens and Greenwood, complaints of which have also reached our ears. As has been remarked, the effect of this is to injure and discourage those places which have been most enterprising and influential in building the railroads which run through our counties. Greenwood, Laurens and Sparin building the railroads which run through our counties. Greenwood, Laurens and Spartanburg were the main factors in building the Sparianburg, Greenwood and Augusta railroad, as well as the other roads which reach these points, and it does seem hard, to these points, that just as they realize their long delayed hope of opening up their connection with each other and with Augusta, they should find an arrangement existing between what they considered rival corporations, by which they are discriminated against instead of for, when they naturally had a right to expect different treatment.

SOME PLAIN STATEMENTS.

The Catholics and Temperance. Associate Reformed Presbyterian.

From the recent utterances of certain digni-From the recent utterances of certain dignitaries of the Catholic church, together with the deliverances of the Plenary Council held in Baltimore last December it would seem that the friends and advocates of the Temperance Reform are about to find in this eclesiastical body an unlooked for but strong and influential ally. The Roman Catholic Church is the strong and influential ally. has the power to strike a blow for prohibition that will shake to the centre the enemy's strong hold.

It is stated upon reliable authority that very large per cent. of the saloon keepers and rum venders of this country are Catholics. This being the case, consternation will be cre-ated in their ranks and among all the friends Town Henceforth Secure in its Legittmate Trade.

Spartanburg Herald.

The Plenary Council referred to made the Spartanburg Herald.

following deliverance in relation to the liquor

The Plenary Council referred to made the following deliverance in relation to the liquor traffic:

"There is one way of profaning the Lord's Day which is so prolific of evil results that we consider it our duty to utter against it a special condemnation. This is the practice of selling beer or other liquors on Sabbath, or of frequenting places where sold. This practice, the same of the Lord into a day of dissipation, to use it as an occasion for breeding intemperance. While we hope that Sabbath laws on this point will not be relaxed, but even more rigidly enforced, we implore all Catholics, for the love of God and of country, never to take part in such traffic, nor to countenance or patronize it; and we not only direct the attention of all pastors to the repression of this abuse, but we also call upon them to induce all of their flocks that may be engaged in the sale of liquors to abandon as soon as they can the dangerous traffic, and to embrace a more becoming way of making a living."

And yet more recently we have the earnest words of a priest of the church who speaks out in favor of total prohibition, at the same time refusing to ignore those measures which look to a regulation and restriction of the de-

time refusing to ignore those measures which look to a regulation and restriction of the de-

stroying evil.

If we cannot banish the monster in a day from our social state, let us not condemn and hinder other measures that are calculated to weight, clog and cripple the business. Let us not refuse to endorse and ald any measures that may in the least protect society from the ravages of this monster evil and which may prepare the way for and eventually result in a full and final banishment of the accursed traffle from our land.

traffic from our land.

After declaring himself an out and out prohibitionist as far as regards the ultimate suppression of the liquor traffic, the speaker conpression of the liquor traffic, the speaker continued, as follows:

"In other words, I am in favor of killing this monster as soon as we possibly can. But, if I find it impossible to kill him to-night, I will begin by starving him to death, and killing him to morrow, if I can. Therefore, I am in favor for the present—when I speak this way, I speak only for myself, and I myself only am responsible for it—for the present I am in favor of the hishest pehalty being imposed upon the liquor traffic that it is possible for us to engage the public opinion in impos-

posed upon the inquoi traine that it is an upon ling.

Ile proceeded to explain:

I do not like the name license. We hear so much about "license." I think it is an unfortunate mistake that the penalty imposed on the liquor traffic, that it may compensate somewhat for the evils it entails upon society, has been called "license." It is a tax, a penalty, that is imposed on this traffic; not to make it legitimate, not to place it under the protection of the law, but to place it under the protection of the law, but to place it under the protection of the law, but to place it under the protection of the law, we place it under the destruction of the law, we place it under the destruction of public opinion as soon as we possibly can, so that the majority of the men who work within my lines, work with me in the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, favor the highest possible penalty that we can place upon this deadly business. And we favor this, first, because we find that public opinion is not prepared, as a rule, in most localities, for anything more extreme. Where public opinion has been educated up to anything more vigorous than this, I am prepared to say, let public opinion prevail. But I do for us to engage the public opinion in impos-

to say, let public opinion prevail. But I do not mean by this that we are to sit down and wait, as the gentleinan who preceded me said, until public opinion becomes ready; but I say we should go on training and leading up and educating public opinion by every process possible, that it may be the more readily adapted for this particular purpose of wiping out the infamous traffic in intoxicating liquors. This is the first reason.

And, secondly, we find—at least. I have found by many years of experience in total abstinence work—that where this high penalty has been imposed, it is more easy for the police regulation to take care of the evil consequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish those who violate the law. We find, also, that the traffic in this way compensates—at schools. Without your support we cannot acprove sprocess possible, that it may be the more readily adapted for this particular purpose of wiping out the infamous traffic in intoicetting in liquors. This is the first reason.

And, secondly, we find—at least, I have found by many yaars of experience in total abstinence work—that where this high penalty abstinence work—that where this high penalty on sequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish the good we have the torpid energies of teachers, to correct, as far as possible, the abstinence work—that where this high penalty consequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequences of the sequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequence of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequence of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequence of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequences of the cachers, to correct, as far as possible, the cachers, to correct, as a possible, the sequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish the sequence of the liquor traffic, and to punish the second which will insure the greater of the second which will insure the greater efficiency of all our educational forces. If the police expenses of the criminal proceedings that have grewn out of it, in lapper the punish the pu

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HIGHER GRADE TEACHERS.

The Great Need of the Times is Better Teachers and a More Punctual

Attendance of Scholars.

SCHOOL COM-ISS:ONERS OFFICE.

ARBEY-LLE, S. C., November 3 18-5.

We would respectfully give notice to all concerned—
teachers, patrons and trustees,—that we'will achere asstrictly, as practicable to the school law and the following resolutions passed by the State Board of Ex-

lowing resolutions passed by the State Board of Examiners:

1. "The County Board of Examiners shall examine all candidates for the profession of teacher and give to such persons found qua fifed, a certificate, setting forth the branches of learning he or she may be captible of teaching, such an examination to be renewed every year." (General Statutes section 1005.)

The above has been amended by the following in the county Board of Examiners shall have authorise ty to renew said certificates annually for a period of time not to exceed three years; Provided that the holders of such certificates shall give to the County Board of Examiners satisfactory evidence of continued good character and of efficiency as teachers."

(Adopted September 2, 1879.)

2. (a) All examinations before County Board of Examiners must be in writing, except examinations in reading.

Examiners must be in writing, except examinations in reading.

(b) At all examinations before the County Boards: at least two members of the Board must be present.

(c) All applicants before County Boards shallbe examined on Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammer, and History of the U.S., and this State."

("Standing Ritles of the State Board of Examiners. 8."Resolved, That the examination of teachers before the County Board of Examiners shall include a teries of questions on the theory and practice of teaching and that the "Methods of Teaching" by John Swett and "Art of School Management" by John Baldwin, will be recommended as books of reference,"

(Adopted May I. 1888.)

4. Resolved, That the State Surperintendant of Education be requested to prepare in future, only one set of questions for all three grades for use by the County Board of Examiners; and that applicants for County certificates of Qualification be required to make a general average on not less than 80 per cent. for a third grade and not less than 40 per cent. on any other branch."

(Circular No. 5, series of 1885.)

5. "That the examinations of teachers by County of State Superintendent of Education, in his discretian, may direct. No examination shall be held throughout the State on the first Thursday and Friday in January and July of each year, or on such other days as the State Superintendent of Education first had and obtained."

(Adopted September, 1884.)

Implicit obedience to lawful anthority is a basel Inplicit obedience to lawful anthority is a basel Inplication be as a basel in the second and the second and obtained."

rintendent of Education first had and obtained."

(Adopted September, 1884.)

Implicit obedience to lawin anthority is a basal principle in education, and no teacher who is worthy the name will neglect to inculcate this truth both by precept and example. We therefore hope that not teacher or patron will ask us to disobey the plain and imperative requirements of the law and the State Board, whose ministers we are, by doing any act contrary to the foregoing resolutions.

We realize our responsibility, and we shall endesvor to meet it, without fear, favor or affection. We carnestly request the trustees of the several districts, the patrons of the public schools, and all teachers who are conscious of their own merit, to aid us in carrying out the foregoing regulations.

guintions.

We would suggest to those who expect to apply for confidences of qualification, that they study, before the examination, one or both of the works recommended in Rule No. 3; that they review carefully the branches required in "C" of No. 2, especially Arithmetic and English Grammar. There are two advantages in pursuing this course: metric and English Grammar. There are two actions tages in pursuing this course:

1. You get through with the physical labor sconer.

2. You may save yourself some humiliation.

The examination will be held in the court house on the first Thursday and Friday in January, 1886, for white and for colored teachers respectively, beginning at 10 a. m., and closing at 4 p. m.

Applicants must furnish pens and ink, and legal cappager.

Paper.

Let the applicants keep continually in view, before and after the examination, the language of Shake-"It is in ourselves that we are thus or thus." GEO. C. HODGES,
J. C. KLUGH,
JOHN A. KOBINSON,
County B ard of Examiners

ABBEVILLE, S. C., November 15, 1885.

I desire to offer a few words to those who are interested directly in the improvement of the schools. Without your support we cannot ac-complish the good we have in view, and which is so much needed. We desire to infuse more